ARTHUR ROPES, General Editor

Glory Hallelujah!

The license, local option, referendum enormity, was buried this morning by the Senate under the adverse vote of 17 to 12, and by the House, 140 to 92.

Municipal Suffrage for Women-

The old straw, threshed over in the world at large for a bundred years and more, as Senator Dunnett remarked, and over which the flail of public discussion, in press and forum, has been swung in this State for a generation, was rethreshed in the Senate yesterday, with the usual result.

If it is proposed to concede municipal suffrage to women why lay the claim and make the fargument on a property, or tax paying basis? The logic of this claim is as strong for other classes of property towners, to whom the privilege is denied, as for property owning women. The possession of property is a sordid, an irrational, qualification for the suffrage in a gov ernment by the people. It is better suited to an oligarchy or an aristocracy. Its absurdity, its unfitness, as a basis for voting, in the kind lof government framed for the United States of Amer. ica, was pertinently gillestrated by Franklin in the early discussions on the subject. Suppose, suggested Franklin, a property qualification jie made. A man today owns a jackass and for this reason can vote. Tomorrow the jackass dies and the man's privilege is gone. Who was the reallyoter, the jackass or the man? That ended the debate on that point. In a government such as this, manhood is the proper basis of the suffrage; or, if it is proposed to extend the limits of the privilege and confer it upon women, womanhood ought to be the broadiground on which the extension should; be asked and justified.

The claim of municipal suffrage for women is made on a wrong; basis. It cannot be justified on the ground that they have property, lipsy "taxes, and therefore should have the right to vote in municipal elections. As has been said, and as a moment's greflection will show, in every community property owners and taxpayers who are not women are disfranchised,mIf any class of women caniput; up a claim to the privilege of voting in town, village and city meeting, andjenforce | the demand with reasons that should command respectful attention-notato'say the concession of the privilege asked-it is the women who are fraising families of children, whether jor not they have a grand list. They have centitled to a payer of the community in, which they are legal residents.

These women have a vital interest in the highest welfarelof a community, in good schools, good order, good morals, suppression of vicelland idrupkenness. and all things | elseif of good repute. They could be counted on to vote Yes on a proposition increase the efficiency of the public; schools, for No on the question of setting traps; for their children, in the shapejef saloons for the legalized sale of liquor to create, nurse and supply an appetite for drink. Their vote could be reckoned on the side of all similar propositions for the welfare of a community, and lagainst lany like measure for its injury; cridemoraliza-

It is not generally understood that the property owning and tax paying woman is morelliberallingher ideas or inclinations in the matter of public expenditures for ischools for jother wise public institutions or purposes than is a man in the sameliclass. If is sometimes charged that neither, in some instances, is as public spirited as a wise regard for the public welfare demands. As between the taxpaying and the non-taxpaying woman the case may be this: Here is a woman having property and paying taxes. She is without children, or the latter have grown up, or are married or have moved away. Her direct interest in schools is non-existent, or is a thing of the past. An increase in the tax rate for a new school house or for better public instruction does not appeal to her approval; so powerfully as does low taxation. Her neighbor is rearing a promising family of boys and girls. She has no grand list, but she has jewels of more value than gold or silver. She naturally wants good schools, and a school house of becoming excellence. 'The bill that was properly denied athird reading on Wednesday in the Senate, become a law, would make it possible for the taxpaying woman to deprive, or to assist in depriving, her non-taxpaying neighbor of that which is in the highest degree essential for the welfare of her children, for the welfare, also, of that immediate community, and of the State and Nation at large.

If municipal suffrage is given to any woman, extend it first to her who is rearing children.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure "Digests what you eat."

Batchman & Journal. THE . . WHO WORRIES

Gets little sympathy, because her worries seem unfounded to people who are in perfect health. A Really Sound Woman never worries without good cause. Women who have female trouble are invariably victims of fretting and worrying, and live in constant dread of some serious trouble, which they are mable to define

Tangin will cure you and stop the worrying # # # Try it

GARDINER, ME., July 17, 1900.
GENTLEMEN: I have suffered for years with chronic misplacement, and want to tell you what Tangin has done for me. I have just finished my second bottle, and it has benefited me wonderfully. I think it such an extra me wonderfully. I think it such an extra good medicine everyone should know about it. I gave Tangin to a friend who was sadly in need of something, and just two doses gave her relief, and now she is taking the medicine. I am improving every day, and tell everybody of the worth of Tangin, and also of its goodness. Yours truly, Mrs. A. F. KENNEY

50c. & \$1.00 per bottle Get a Sample Free We want every woman, both young and old, to find out for themselves about this medicine's merit. Mention this paper Address Tangin, New York

The Tazation Bills.

The bill introduced by Chairman Hale, of the ways and means committee, which was reported yesterday, is now the only remaining measure be. society, is radically different from trade fore the Legislature bearing on the question of re-adjusting the revenue bonds. The subject has had a thorough laws of the State. All other schemes shaking up. Its consideration, under for readjusting or reforming the taxa- the circumstances, by this Legislature tion laws are dead or relegated to has been in the nature of a referendum

cent. In lieu of this tax the railways liquor traffic and confining it to purwere permitted to pay two and one- poses generally recognized as legitihalf per cent on their gross earnings, mate, have hardly been touched upon, on lines or parts of lines, in this State. and in another trial of conclusions the They have invariably paid on their friends and supporters of good order grees earnings. The Hale bill proposed and good morals, the believers in to double this rate. As amended in wholesome restraints and wise regulacommittee and reported to the House | tions in dealing in an article of infinite the rate is three and one-half per cent.

26 of the Act of 1890 reads: "Every of the question and will emerge with a farming interest. The House kills the corporation, joint stock company, per- more decisive victory. son or persons doing telephone business in this State shall pay a tax to the State, the debate on Thursday, if the men of which is hereby assessed, at the rate of influence and standing in any commuthree per cent annually on the gross nity in which "prohibition does not receipts of all their business earned prohibit," will insist that the prohibiwholly within this State, including tory law be enforced with the same sums received for the rental of instru- fidelity as other laws for the protection ments," etc. The new bill provides a of persons and property, for the pres- anything else; not one cent for farmrate of four and one-half per cent.

21 reads in part: "Every corporation, sonable ground for criticism on the 1892 made the tax sixty cents per mile it and they employ their influence cents per mile for each additional wire. and example encourage disobedience. In lieu of this tax the companies were permitted to pay three per cent of the entire gross earnings. Mr. Hale's bill as amended makes the rate four per

The section applying to sleeping car companies provides that an annual tax of five per cent of the gross earnings of such companies for all business done within this State, including all sums paid for the use of such cars by the railroads in this State. The new bill provides a rate of seven per cent.

Section 24, laws of 1890, applying to express companies, provides that these shall pay a tax of four per centum annually on the gross receipts of their business transacted wholly within this State. The new bill provides a rate of six per

Steamboat and transportation companies were required to pay a tax of seven-tenths of one per cent of the appraised value, besides a license fee of \$10 for the first \$50,000 of capital stock, and \$5 for each additional \$50,000 or fraction thereof. The new bill proposes a rate of two and eight-tenths per

Section 31, applying to insurance and guaranty companies, home and foreign, provides that they shall pay a tax of two per cent per annum on the gross amount of premiums and assessments collected on their business in this State. This rate is not changed in the pending measure.

The tax on savings banks and trust companies was fixed at seven-tenths of one per cent on the average amount of their deposits and accumulations. The new bill provides a rate of one and

four tenths per cent. If the earnings and appraisals of the corporations average the same as last year, Mr. Hale's bill, it is estimated, would provide an increase in receipts of about \$60,000.

Both makers and circulators of counter feits commit fraud. Honest men will not deceive you into buying worthless counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salvo. The original is infallible for curing piles, sores, sczema and all skin diseases. W. E. Ter rill & Co. Challe W-

The bare proposition hitherto presented to legalize and systematize the sale of intoxicating liquors of all kinds for drinking purposes was at this session of the Legislature disguised both by specious previsions for local option and for a reference of the whole matter to the people when the bill had been matured and had passed both houses of the General Assembly. With these allurements the real parties in interest, the makers, the sellers and the drinkers, had expected to attract to the bill sufficient support from conservative temperance men to insure the passage of the bill framed with so much in-

genuity and labor. The advocates and supporters of the existing system have never for a moment believed that the expectations of the license men, if they have really had any expectations at all of success, would be realized, or that there was splendid vindication of their faith,

The effect of the enterprise and aggressiveness of the party seeking the made to appear that the subject of the and the result ought to be conclusive. The law of 1890 taxed the appraised If it is not, the reasons, State and sopossibilities for crime and evil conse-As to telephone companies, section | quences, will go deeper into the merits

Now, as Representative Hale said in ervation of order and the good morals ing. As to telegraph companies, section of the community, there will be no rea-

The Railway Commission.

The railway commission will be retained. Governor Stickney has appointed a commission that is regarded as an exceptionally strong one. Many believe this commission, or any other that could be appointed, is stronger than the law that clothes them with authority. It is the common criticism upon the law that it gives a commission no adequate power to enforce its or-

A bill was introduced, H. 373. by Dr. Mayo of Northfield, designed to give the commission the authority necessary to make its orders or recommendations effective. This bill is pending. It is a matter for the serious and deliberate consideration of the Legislature-A good commission requires a good adequate law to render it serviceable for protecting public interests. A commission constituted as is the existing board can safely and properly be trusted with adequate power to carry out the object of its creation. Otherwise it might as well be discontinued.

HUMPHREYS VETERINARY SPECIFICS

A.A.) FEVERS, Congestions, Inflam cones; tions, Lung Fever, Milk Fever, B. B. SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries C. C. SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic,

D. D. WORMS, Bots, Grubs. CERES; E. E.; COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed CURES; Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia, F. F.; COLIC, Beltyache, Wind-Blown, CURES; Distribea, Dysentery, G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.

H.H. KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS, CURES 1. I. SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, CURES Ulcers, Grease, Farcy, J. R. BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, CURES Indigestion, Stomach Staggers, 60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., \$7, At druggists or sont prepaid on receipt of price, Humphray's Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sta, New York, Vetermany Manual Sent Fines.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

VITAL WEAKNESS and Prostration from Overwork or other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific to. 28, in use over 40 years, the only saful remedy. \$1 per vial, or special package with powder, for \$5

HUMPHRAYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sin., New York

Smash Your Mirror

You feel like it sometimes. don't you? It says, "My, but you are growing old fast." You know why; it's those gray hairs. Don't you know that Ayer's Hair Vigor would restore color to them, all the dark, rich color they used to have? It stops falling of the hair also, and makes the hair grow long and heavy.

If you do not obtain the benefit you do from use of the Vicer, write the De tron ese of the Vnor, write the Den-about it. He will tell you just the rigi thing to do. Address, Dr. J. C. Aven, Lowel Mass.

Oklahoma.

The vast majority of the people of the east have very little idea of the area, population and wealth of the newanything more alarming than bun- est territory of Oklahoma. The name combe in their boasts of their strength | conveys only a vague thought of a wild in the Senate or the House. The fig- and wooly section out beyond the Inures of Thursday's vote constitute a dian territory somewhere, mostly a barren prairie dotted here and there with cowboys, Indians and predatory outlaws. On the contrary, the people of free sale of liquors for pandering to an Oklahoma have converted a prairie license in our own State comes chiefly appetite for drink has been to send the long wasted into a productive and discussion of the subject far below the wealthy country. The land that was surface of the argument. The effect profitless to anybody eleven years ago humanity become more and more poihas been wholesome. It has been provided in 1899 taxables valued at luted as they flow to the centers of pop-\$42,982,414, and that was a gain in tax regulation of the liquor traffic is not valuations of \$2,000,000 in a year. one to be settled off hand. The busi- There were 77,000 children in 1,962 ness, in its relation to government and schools. This eleven-year-old territory had sixty-eight territorial and seven in the necessities of life, or stocks and national banks, with a paid-up capital of \$954,000. The southern States were looking in amazement at the output of 140,000 bales of cotton made in 1898, worth \$5,000,000, and listening somewhat incredulously to the promise of vastly greater crops to come. Today value of the property of all railway cial, why Vermont should adhere to Oklahoma is asking for admission as a corporations seven-tenths of one per the existing system of regulating the state, and is apparently in every way fitted to become one.

> The Legislature should give heed to the suggestion of the gentleman from West Rutland and replace the figures and scenery of the State coat of arms with a fish hatchery, a pan-American exhibition, a State Laboratory, etc., in view of the tendency to vote money for everything under the sun except the bill to promote fruit growing; it reconsiders and may be inveigled into voting \$2000 for another fish hatchery at Swanton. It has cut down the board of agriculture to three members and no farmer dares to ask to have the membership increased to make its labors efficient. Millions for hatcheries or

The death of Charley Hoyt, the exgrand list as large as the heaviest tax- company, person or persons owning or score of its efficiency. One trouble cellent journalist and superlative playoperating a telegraph line, or doing tel- with the law in the communities in wright, is particularly sad. This is egraph bosiness;in this State, shall pay which it is not enforced is the encour- largely from the fact that it was unneca tax to the State treasurer, which is agement law breakers receive from this essary and ought not to have been. hereby assessed, at the rate of ten per very class of people who are constant. His death is practically suicide, the recent annually of the gross receipts of ly declaring that prohibition; does not sult of his inability to stand up before all their business," etc. The law of prohibit. They don't want it to prohib- prosperity. A bright man of extraordinary ability, just forty years of age, of poles and on line of wire, and forty against its enforcement, and by voice his throwing away of life when possessed of every requisite for making it happy and successful is inexpressibly sad. There is a moral in it, plain to

> The Republican legislative program during the coming short session of Congress includes the passage of the ship subsidy and the Panama canal bills. The restoration of our ship marine to its former and proper eminence and the connection of the two great oceans by a ship canal constructed, owned and governed by this government, are surely ambitions worthy of a great party.

Mark Twain gave an interesting and exhaustive address on "The Disappearance of Literature" at the Nineteenth Century club in New York Tuesday night, but for a wonder made no allusion to the party who steals the morning paper off the front steps. Thus was a tremendous opportunity lost.

An eight page paper called The Farm Enterprise and issued by the Enterprise publishing company of Vergennes, is the latest addition to Vermont journalism. This adds one more to the several papers owned and operated by Representative Ketchum.

The greatest ratio of political change is found in a precinct in Cheyenne county, Nebraska. Four years ago it polled forty votes, all but one for Bryan. This year forty-two ballots were cast, every one for McKinley. This would certainly indicate a sweeping change of political heart.

The St. Johnsbury Republican makes a decidedly neat and sweet appearance in its new dress, and-if such a thing were possible- seems to be improving as a newspaper every week.

The silver Republicans-when they can find themselves-have officially decided to consolidate with the Democracy-when they can find it.va That's

COUNTRY LIFE AND TEMPERANCE.

Editor of Vt. Watchman; - After recovering from my merriment over the amusing speciacle of the advocacy of high license and local op ion as a temperance measure, I thought of some facts of history and several Statements of competent judges concerning the great problems of city and country life I believe they apply to the struggle be-tweer the advocates of high liceuse and local option and those who favor prohibition - local option being only the camel's head poking into the prohibition camp. Almost to a man they who, with high-sounding and frantic appeals to the voice of the people, speclously dare the people to try a refer-endum, are first, middle, and last for

high license.

If local option can be secured, the larger towns and cities will, without doubt, have license law, open saloonslegal death-traps-which will not only supply the poison to the local inhabit-ants, but will in large measure supply the surrounding prohibition towns This is the confessed program of the great liquor dealers, who, if the question were referred to the people, would bring to bear the combined liquor power of the United States to corrupt the suffrages of our own comparatively pure State. The demand for license comes from these great syndicates, intrenched in and supported by our large cities. They want an open market for their "wet goods." The demand for

from the larger towns. What does this argue? It teaches what all history proves; the streams of ulation. Just as the pure waters from the mountain sides and the sparkling brooklets in the meadow grasses become less vital and more fetid as they near some dead sea. Emerson says, "The city is recruited from the country. The city would have died out, rotted and exploded, long ago, but that it was reinforced from the fields. It is only country which came to town day before yesterday that is city and court tomorrow." It is a scientific fact, acknowledged by all sociologists, "that only the agricultural class possesses permanent vitality; from its overflow the city population is formed, dis-placed, renewed." "Any city popula-tion, if left to itself, would die out in four generations." "The city is an inland lake, fed by constant streams, but without an outlet." The "hayseeds" are the salvation of the nation. The liquor problem is a political prob-

em. Politics in our cities is the most corrupt. In many instances, municipa government is a failure. Governor Roossvelt, vice president elect, said in an address on "The Menaces of Civilization": "In an attempt to reform the cities by law, nine-tenths of the city members would be hostile to it. The only hope of reform lies in the action of the country members. The average grade of our city politicians is a serious menace to good government. Fourfifths of the representatives at Albany from Greater New York can be depended upon to vote on the wrong side of every question." Who that knows the facts doubt the statement? What saves New York from the curse of Tammany rule but the country population with its purer civilization and its higher statesmanship? Has the day come of which Wendell Phillips prophecied when he said that "our greater municipalities would yet strain our institutions as slavery never did?" have no great cities, but have them large enough to indicate where the cry of the open saloon comes from. They

And to secure this, there are not of only arguments utterly devoid of other vegetable has contributed statesmanship, but methinks there is a | much to the comfort and solace of the specious argument in this: Representation ought to be changed and put upon a basis of population. That seems plausible. If the hill towns, sparsely settled, will surrender their privileges and give the cities and larger towns more representatives, surely high license will be secured. But it would be better to yield up our mountain reservoirs for the brackish cisterns of the city than to let city population rule the rural communities. A vote from a little town-God's organization for keeping the city from rotting in less than four generations-that may represent no more than fifty votes, is a mighty safeguard against the natural corruptions of municipal government Heaven forbid that the sewerage of the cities should flow backwards and overflow the country districts, where as yet a man may live with his sons and daughters unendangered by the murder and incest that follows in the wake of the saloon, and where Vermont still grows men who would be ashamed to engage in a business, though legalized, which plunders and destroys the individual and the State more than the combined disasters of war, pestilence and famine. QUEERCUSS.

KIDNEY DISEASE KILLS.

Its Victims Are Numbered by the Hundreds of Thousands. If you are suffering from Kidney or

Bladder disease, the doctor asks: "Do you desire to urinate often, and are you compelled to get up frequently during the night? Does your back pain you? Does your urine stain linen? Is there a scalding pain in passing it, and is it diffi-cult to hold the urine back? If so, your Kidneys or Bladder are discussed? Kidneys or Bladder are diseased. Try putting some of your urine in a

glass tumbler, let it stand twenty-four hours. If there is a sediment, or a cloudy, milky appearance, your Kidneys are sick. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will surely relieve and cure even the most distressing cases of these dread diseases, and no physician can prescribe a medi-cine that equals it for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood, Rheu-matism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipa-tion. It will promptly correct the bad effects of beer and whiskey. All drug stores sell it for one dollar a bottle. By sending your address to the Dr. David Kennedy's Corporation, Rondont, N. Y., and mentioning this paper, a trial bottle, together with pamphlet of valua-ble medical advice, will be sent you free, postpaid by mail. Our readers can depend upon the genuineness of this offer.

Awful Itching of Eczema Dreadful Scaling of Psoriasis

CURED BY CUTICURA

CUTHURA SOAR, to cleause the skin of crusts and seales, CHTHURA Obstment, to allay itebing, and soothe and heal, and CUTHURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, make the most complete and speedy cure treatment for torturing, disfiguring lumors, rashes, and irritations, with less of hair, which have defeat the skill of the best physicians and all other remedies, a single set being often sufficient to cure the most obstinate case.

way, Baker, Quinby and Clarke, besides others who are waiting, Mesars. Blair, Streeter, Burns and Rollins. There are 325 Republican members of the Legislature and less than one hundred Democratic members. The Legislature meets on January 2, and the Republican cancus will be on January 10. All the Republican members have been asked in my behalf to withhold committals and to be free to act as they think best when the nominating caucus meets. It is difficult to make a positive statement about their predictions. I can see the names of about one hundred who, I am sure, intend to vote for me. The only positive workers against me are certain employes within the State of our only railroad, which has become all-powerful in New Hamp-shire politics. Whether the railroad owners and managers outside the State authorize and approve the action of their subordinates I am not sure. There are some indications both ways. Public sentiment has not indicated any one of the candidates against me as the most popular candidate. I will not assert that I am sure of the nomination, but I believe I shall receive a majority of the votes in the caucus when it

The best that money can buy should your aim in choosing a medicine, and this is Hood's Sarsaparilla. cures when others fail.

almost wholly the railroad opposition."

Selling Cigarettes.

A State law is constitutional which forbids the sale or giving away of cigarettes. The Supreme Court of the United

States has so decided. The law in question was that of Tennessee, which made it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$50, "for any person, firm or corpora-

tion to sell, offer to sell, or to bring in the State for the purpose of selling, giving away or otherwise disposing of any cigarettes, cigarette paper or substitute for the same." The Tennessee Supreme Court thought that cigarettes were not legitimate articles of commerce, "on acof the open saloon comes from. They have in no uncertain way, if with less certain voice, said in substance: "Give law by the United States court. Jusus legalized hell, such as other large tice Brown, who wrote the opinion of

ear, now, ye users tobaccol-said that probably no 80 human race. Of course, then, tobacco was an article of commerce. right of the State to prohibit the sale of tobacco in the form of cigarettes was affirmed. It was not an infringement of the exclusive power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States. The States cannot prevent the bringing of any legitimate article of commerce into their precincts in "original packages." But it is now held that as soon as an original package of eigar-ettes is opened and the smaller packages are taken out, they, not being original packages, are amenable to the

The Supreme Court judges who concurred in this decision were Justices Brown, Harlan, Gray, White and Mc--5. The dissenting ones were Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Shiras, Brewer and Peckham-4.—Daily News.

A Certain Remedy:

The Washington Star editorially

"The pure food and the dairy inter

ests are agreed now that the Grout bill

and no other legislative proposition

now pending before Congress will reach the oleo evil, and they are apparently determined to bring every possible influence to bear this winter to secure its passage and subsequently o secure its strict enforcement. National Grange in session here has endorsed the bill. This means much in the fight for the suppression of the food frauds, for the Grange is a widespreading organization covering all of the northern and several of the south ern states. It exercises a weighty influence upon state legislation in all agricultural affairs and its recommendations have been respectfully considered by Congress in the past. spread of the feeling in favor of the Grout bill is illustrated by the fact that the Iowa association or dairymen at their recent convention, as noted in today's issue, heartily endorsed this measure and condemned all the substitute propositions which have been advanced, clearly in the oleo interest. The Iowa dairymen took occasion, it will be noted, to express their thanks specifically to Secretary Wilson and to his paper. The Star has labored earn-estly for the suppression of the cleo frauds and has repeatedly urged the passage of the Grout bill. It is pleasint to find that its efforts in this direction are appreciateditso far laway as lows."

THE ETHAN ALLEN MYSTERY

Two years ago last Halloween the status of Ethan Allen at the State House was disfigured by blacking the State House was disfigured by blacking the worden sword from its alde. The work of vandalism caused a on days' sensation and until recently no the time preparators of the deed could be obtained. At that time it was enspecied that students from the different schools in the vicinity did the work while out for a lark and the return of the sword a few days after the deed was committed only added to the mystery surrounding it. I wo years ago last Halloween the status

CUTICURA SOAR, to cleanse the skin of crissis and scales. Curricura Ontment, to allay itching, and soothe and heal, and Curricura Risponyray, to cool and cleanse the blood, make the most complete and speedy cure treatment for toturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritationa, with loss of hair, which have defied the skill of the best physicians and all other remedies, a single set being often sufficient to cure the most obstinate case.

CUTICURATHESET\$1.25

Or, Soar, Ed., Organism, Soal Resolver, Mc. Soid straysphere. Former D. Asia C. Cons. Physic, Books, and C. Cons. Physic, Books, and the family of Superin erdent. Oshess and in the family of Superin erdent. Oshess and in the course of time narrated to the injuries on the family of Superin erdent. Oshess and in the course of time narrated to the family of Superin erdent. Oshess and in the course of time narrated to the family of Superin erdent. Oshess and in the course of time narrated to the family of Superin erdent. Oshess and in the course of time narrated to the family of Superin erdent. Oshess and in the course of time narrated to the family of Superin erdent. Oshess and in the course of time narrated to the family of Superin erdent. Oshess and in the course of time narrated to the family of Superin erdent. Oshess and in the course of time narrated to the family of Superin erdent. Oshess and in the course of time narrated to the asset to the effect that on the Hallowson night in question she and a carry of young pe ple were on the steps of the Capitol onliding and saw the desceration of the statue of Ethan Allen. She alleges that the deed was done by Frank Miller was avsisted in his work by his alleged victim, Ms]or S. Johnson, who was found dead on the bank of the deed of the capitol surface of the capitol to the family of the details of several of because of the capitol surface.

The senator characters are the dead was a combined for the same of the same of the capitol surface.

The senator characters are the found to the same of the same of the ca

bridge. City Sheriff Bangroft came into posses-Gity Sherin Bangrat' came into posses-sion of this girl's story and made an inves-tigation, during which it is claimed be has secured evidence which substantiat a the

Under the statute, it falls upon the geant-at-arms to prosecute in a case of this nature w on the damage done does not exceed \$25 and upon the State's attorney when the damage in excess of that amount. Mr. Phinney sets the damage below \$25. As one of the alleged off-noders is dead and the other is to be tried for his life probably no prosecution will be instituted.

Il Hous Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern which is not afraid to be generous. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten milion trial bottles and have the satisfaction of knowing it has cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, is grippe and all throat, chest and lung diseases are surely cured by it. Call on C. Biakley, druggist, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed.

BERLIN-MONTPELIER.

A hearing was held in the Supreme Court room Tuesday evening before the legisla-tive committee upon the bill introduced by meets. If defeated, the cause will be tive committee upon the bill introduced by Wilbur Brown, Berlin's representative, saking the State to return to Berlin a proportion of the State school and highway taxes in the proportion the grand list of Berlin for the year 1898 bears to the grand list of Berlin for the year 1898. Hon Frank Plumley represented Berlin before the committee, City Attorney Carleton and Alderman Laird appeared for Montpeller. The reason for this request as advanced by Berlin is that, while the warrant is issued by the secretary of State it was issued against the town treasurer of Berlin in December, 1898, and made payable on or beagainst the town treasurer of Berini in Be-cember, 1899, and made payable on or be-fore June. 1899, it was not, in fact, paid by Berlin until June, 1899, and therefore was collected on the grand list of 1899, which grand list had been reduced, as claimed by the advocates of the bill by reason of the annexation of a portion of Berlin to the

annexation of a portion of Berlin to the city of Montpelier.

The city of Montpelier would not be interested in this bill at all were it not for the fact that the State has not received any more than the law calls for from the different towns, and if this sum is paid by the State treasurer to Berlin, the auditor recommends that this amount of about \$600 has recovered from Montpelier.

commends that this amount of about \$600 be recovered from Montpelier.

The city officials o Montpelier are opposed to this bill for several reasons. First, because the legislative committee annexation in 1898 claimed to have adjusted all the equities between the two municipalities, and it compelled Montpelier to pay to Berlin quite a sum in the adjustment of these equities. Second, because Berlin has asked of the Legislature the recovery of the amount referred to without giving credit for any referred to without giving credit for any proportion of the State highway money for proportion of the State highway money for which Berlin had credit for the full mileage, including that in the annexed portion, for the year 1898. And, further, Berlin did not give any credit for any portion of the amount of the State school fund paid back from the State treasury and had full credit, for the schools in the annexed portion for

for the schools in the annexed portion for the year 1898.

Third, because the law governing the payment of the State school and highway tax levied a tax upon all the towns in this State of five per cent for school tax and five per cent for highway tax, on the grand list of 1898. And the State treasurer issued his warrant for the payment of this tax on the December 30, 1898, before the bill annexing any portion of Berlin to Montpeller took effect. And while Berlin had the full amount of the grand list of 1898 and at the time the warrant was issued by the State treasurer, it became a legal obligation upon Berlin; and the officials of Berlin knew that a portion of the town would be annexed to Montpeller (under an act already passed) some months later and they would lose a portion of their grand list. But they failed to levy any tax upon this grand list until after the annexation had taken effect. And the officials of Montpeller claimed that the after the annexation had taken effect. And the officials of Montpelier claimed that the Berlin efficials were negligent in not providing for this liability, which they knew existed and by reason of their negligence were compelled to raise the amount of the tax,—which was assessed upon the grand list of 1898—on the grand list of 1899. In other words, they ask the State to make their treasury good for a sum which they were obliged to pay the State from the grand list of 1899, by reason of the neglecting of this matter by their own officials.

Fourth, because in December, 1898, a special town meeting in Berlin was called for the purpose of raising money to pay any liabilities of the town and at this meeting a tax of 20 cents on the dollar was voted, which, the officials of Montpelier claim, left the treasury of Berlin with a surplus after the amount to be paid that town by Montpelier and a tax of the control of the part of the treasury of Berlin with a surplus after the treasury of Berlin with a surplus after the grand of the paid that town by Montpelier raises.

the treasury of Berlin with a surplus after the amount to be paid that town by Montpelier, under the act of annexation, was

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